



# The Vulcan Advocate

"Serves the Heart of Southern Alberta's Wheat Belt"

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## Pertinent pics Discussed by H.C.

Sir Robert Borden was a statesman of rare vision and great courage. He had not the same magnetism that MacDonald or Laurier had, yet it is doubtful if either of these could have carried on all through the war as he did. He had the same stolid character as Baldwin. He appeared to be dull, yet he had a sure perception and knew the seasons when to take Occasion by the hand. He never acted when in doubt, but thought his way out to what was generally the right conclusion. He was not an orator. He spoke slowly sometimes laboriously, but when prodded by an interruptor, he could speak with fire and fluency. He was exceedingly industrious and persevering. He was not naturally patient, but he cultivated that virtue to a point where he suffered fools gladly. When he saw his objective plainly, and obstacles intervened his patience and determination were down resistance. He needed both these characteristics when he formed the Union government. There was strong opposition from Conservatives and Liberals alike. He accepted rebuffs, insults and humiliation. He offered to resign or serve in any capacity. He knew that no one party could command the popular support necessary to carry through to the end, and was willing to efface himself if need be to bring about a union of the parties. His opponents and his friends agreed at last that he and he alone, was the logical leader. He soon gained the admiration as well as the respect of the Liberals who came in and whom he treated with the greatest fairness and consideration.

He had a marvellous memory, something in which Laurier was deficient. In the session of 1914 the Speech from the Throne contained a paragraph referring to the commercial depression, the shadow cast by a coming event. Sir Wilfrid made good use of it, stating that in his time as Prime Minister there was no depression and you could feel prosperity in your pockets. Sir Robert showed that he had copied the paragraph almost word for word from the Speech from the Throne in 1907 which he had himself prepared. Sir Wilfrid had forgotten all about it but Sir Robert had not. Although he played this little trick on Sir Wilfrid, he always held the Liberal chieftain in high esteem. Political strife did not interfere with their social relationships for both were gentlemen.

We are apt to forget that momentous consequences hinged on the result of the war. The winning of it was such a barren victory and we do not stop to think what would have happened had we lost. It was clear enough at the time, and rested heavily on the hearts and consciences of the civil and military leaders. It wore them down and shortened their lives. The end of the war saw Sir Robert almost a physical wreck. He wisely decided—his decisions were usually wise—to retire from public life to the seclusion of his books and his garden. His interest in public affairs did not flag, however, until a month ago. He studiously refrained from political activity, but he kept up a private correspondence with leaders of public affairs on this continent and in Europe.

He was a first class business man. If he had not gone into politics he would have been a great lawyer or an outstanding business executive. He was thorough. He left nothing that he could do to chance. His day's work was done when he left his office. His desk was clear. He was methodical, systematic. Industrious himself, he expected industry in others. He never took credit to himself for anything, but was liberal in ascribing credit to others. He had Laurier's talent for discerning talent in others, and making use of it.

Baptist clergymen discussed industrial relations and resolved that fair wages was a prime consideration. We trust the congregations will not be slow to take the hint.

The St. Thomas Journal wants some government to inquire what the union leaders in the United States do with the money they collect from members in Canada. The amount collected in fees is only a flea-bite. Union leaders have other sources of revenue that run

(Continued on Page 3)

## Large Crowd Hears Rev. E. J. Springett

Plan to Re-organize British-Israel Federation Branch in Vulcan

About 150 persons availed themselves of the opportunity to hear Rev. E. J. Springett, Dominion Commissioner of the British-Israel World Federation, lecture at the theatre last Sunday on the topic, "World Events in the Light of Prophecy." The speaker showed wonderful command and knowledge of his subject and showed how, according to British-Israel teachings, the world events of today are accurately forecast in the Bible. The disruption in the industrial world, the critical state of affairs in the financial sphere and the many warring factions in the field of religion were mentioned by the speaker in this connection. Rev. Springett outlined the responsibilities of the Anglo-Saxon race as God's chosen people for the spreading of the teachings of the Bible. Claiming that the Anglo-Saxon race had failed in their mission, the speaker deplored the disbelief of the present day. No man-made scheme would get the world out of its present difficulties, said Mr. Springett, but he claimed that there is a plan laid down in the Bible for the functioning of a perfect state. Until this plan is accepted and put into force there will be strife, sickness and all the other things of life, said the speaker.

Mr. Guthrie of Calgary, acting as chairman, expressed the desire to see an active branch of the Federation established in Vulcan. The local branch has not been active for some time but a re-organization meeting is scheduled for an early date.

## Mr. and Mrs. W. Recor Are Given Farewell Party

To honor Mr. and Mrs. W. Recor, who will leave shortly with their children for the United States, where they will reside in future, a number of their friends tendered them a farewell party in the Canadian Legion hall on Wednesday evening. Cards and dancing were enjoyed by a large crowd. Prizes for bridge went to Mrs. D. C. Jones and Henry Dorch. For whist, Mrs. C. Johnston and Mrs. A. Granlin tied for honors, and, on cutting for the prize, Mrs. Johnston won. Music for the dance was donated by Turley's orchestra, Mrs. L. Middleton and Mrs. Alma Synge. On behalf of their many friends Russel Robson presented Mr. and Mrs. Recor with a purse to which Mr. Recor suitably responded. Lunch was served by Mrs. L. Leverington, Mrs. Stella Ferguson, Mrs. R. Flynn and Mrs. R. Robson. The evening concluded with the singing of "For they are Jolly Good Fellows."

## In The Days Of Auld Lang Syne

TEN YEARS AGO  
Friday, July 1st, 1927

Mr. M. E. McGregor was engaged as principal of the high school staff.

Plans were being made for the building of the Church of Christ in Vulcan.

Chautauqua completed a week's run at Vulcan, having had a large attendance and accumulating a cash surplus.

The touring Shelby Oilers baseball team defeated the Vulcan team.

Roy Greene won the first inter-club golf contest of a series sponsored by the Calgary Herald. Runners-up were Overand and Greig of Stavely, both with a score of 93. Mr. Greene's score was 85.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO  
Wednesday, June 28th, 1922

Calgary visitors that week included Arthur Neiman, Wm. Wellington, Frank Nicholson, Tommy Logan, Geo. Buck and George Staples.

The annual services of the A.F. & A.M. were held in the United Church. A special sermon was given by Rev. J. N. Brunton.

The current show at the Opera House was "The Idle Class," featuring Charlie Chaplin.

## VULCAN HAPPENINGS

George Hill is spending a few days in Calgary.

Mrs. J. Dobbs spent a few days at Lethbridge recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McIntyre have taken up residence in Vulcan.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jones and Mr. R. L. Elves are spending a week at Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Moffatt have returned from a week's holiday spent at Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Buehler have returned from a few days visit at Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Journey of Grande Prairie, are visiting with relatives in the district.

This week Mrs. Stella Ferguson and son Kenneth moved to their farm, three miles west of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Dahl were visitors to Lethbridge and other southern points on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hay of Ottawa, are visiting with Mr. Hay's brothers, Charles and Robert Hay.

The cub camping trip to Okotoks has been postponed until a later date due to the prevalence of chicken-pox.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mainland of Blackie, spent the week end visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mainland.

Mrs. Charles Robson and son, Lawrence, have returned from visiting relatives in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Price of Edmonton, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lebeau last Saturday.

Mrs. Jim McDonald and Mrs. William Herman of Black Diamond, spent a few days in the district recently visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McIntyre and son, of Calgary, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David McIntyre over the week end.

A post card from B. R. Lommatsch, now at Memphis, Tennessee, says that it is 110 in the shade down there and harvesting is in full swing.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Buehler were recent Calgary visitors. Mrs. Buehler's sister, Miss Olive Allan, accompanied them home and will spend a few days in Vulcan.

Of interest to many Vulcan people will be the fact that Dick Speer, formerly of Vulcan, has been named manager and coach of the Turner Valley Oilers baseball team.

Speaking of luck—Jim Stier of Blackie, recently was fortunate enough to win \$100.00 in the C.P.R. sweepstake—and also an additional \$10.00 for selling himself the lucky ticket.

Mrs. Mervin Kehr of Grande Prairie is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kehr. Mrs. Kehr is on her way to Rochester, Minn., where she will undergo treatment in the Mayo Clinic.

The girls' sewing circle last week presented Miss Beulah Walker, a bride elect of the month, with a beautiful mauve satin bedspread. Miss Helen Craig, another member of the sewing circle who is shortly leaving Vulcan, was presented with a chronium boudoir clock.

## HOSPITAL NOTES

Mrs. Kent, of Seattle, who was recently injured in a car accident near Vulcan, has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital and left on Monday for Calgary.

Mrs. Hans Lundgren is a patient in the hospital.

Friends of George Armstrong will be pleased to learn that he is doing nicely.

Mr. Bruce Nodell of Battleford, Sask., who had the misfortune to have his leg fractured when a sign at the Texaco Oil Station fell on him while he was working on it, is resting comfortably.

## VULCAN STAMPEDE (?)

(Contributed)

A one day, one event stampede took place on a farm about three miles east of Vulcan on June 25th when E. G. McPherson came out of the chute on Parique. After showing much skill as a bronco buster, Mr. McPherson was finally unseated and landed on the ground in quite a natural sitting-up position. There were only two spectators, but both expressed themselves as getting good value for their money.

Patriquik is a Clydesdale work horse imported by R. M. Patriquin from the Lomond district and has been living on pension for the past few years. He is commonly called Jerry, and it is said that Jerry sure knows his stuff and was not the least bit excited after his victory. Everett has decided not to compete at the Calgary Stampede this year.

## SHOWERS HELD FOR JULY BRIDES-ELECT

In compliment to Miss Beulah Walker, whose marriage takes place this week, Mrs. T. B. LeBeau, Mrs. G. C. Mann and Mrs. M. Stott entertained at a miscellaneous shower at the LeBeau home on Thursday evening.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with pink and white streamers and flowers.

The many lovely and useful gifts were presented to the bride-to-be in a gaily decorated basket.

Games were enjoyed during the evening following which a dainty lunch was served by the hostesses.

Miss Lillian Thompson, a bride of this week, was the guest of honor when about forty of her friends met at the home of Mrs. H. J. Maber on Saturday afternoon to shower her with many useful and beautiful gifts.

The afternoon was spent in playing games which caused much amusement. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

## Farm Experience In Grain Growing

Extracts from Evidence of J. H. Rhodes Given in April Before Royal Inquiry—Conditions and Suggestions

In April of this year, the Royal Grain Inquiry met in Calgary, and J. H. Rhodes of Brant, as well as W. S. Morrison of High River, gave their evidence. The contribution of these local men has received high commendation from those conducting the inquiry, and observers. The local public will be interested in the views presented by fellow farmers. Below are given extracts from Mr. Rhodes' excellent presentation of the wheat farmer's position, and suggestions. Lack of space compels the omission of much that is of value in the report.

To do justice to the subject and to properly analyze the situation in which the farmer finds himself today, I propose to review briefly the transition which has taken place since 1900 in the methods of handling and marketing primary products. To this end I will divide the period, 1900 to 1937, roughly into five divisions:

1900 to 1910—The settlement period when immigrants came in from other provinces and countries and opened up Western Canada.

1910 to 1920—The expansion period when on account of increased immigration and the World War much marginal land was settled and broken up.

1920 to 1930—The exploitation period when the people were trying to rehabilitate themselves.

1930 to 1937—The climax when low prices, pests and drought brought disaster to the country in general and disclosed the defects of rapid, uncontrolled and unplanned expansion.

The present position of the average farmer shows that he is hardly solvent. During the past seven years he has produced crops which have run the gamut from the extremely large yield to the extremely small yield, but a combination of low prices, drought, hail, etc., has prevented him from realizing even wages for his labor. My personal records show that my average

(Continued on Page 2)

## Local Tennis Players Defeat High River

Enjoyable Afternoon is Spent at Local Courts by About Thirty Players

Vulcan net artists again were victorious in the second of their series of tournaments with High River, played at the local courts on Sunday afternoon. Perfect tennis weather added to the enjoyment of the occasion and tea was served at five o'clock at the McAus-kile residence. The final score in sets was Vulcan 12, High River 8.

Results of the various sets were as follows, High River players being first named first in each event.

### Men's Doubles

Marshall and Kennedy vs. Pederson and Craig, Vulcan 6-2; Sharpe and Trembly vs. Woodward and Enright, High River, 6-5; Bradley and Trembly vs. Munro and Nicol, High River, 6-2; Noble and Parrish vs. Wolfe and McAfee, Vulcan 6-0; Marshall and Trembly vs. Craig and Enright, Vulcan 6-4; Anderson and Parrish vs. Wolfe and McAfee, Vulcan 6-3; Tyler and Bernier vs. Munro and Pederson, Vulcan 6-0; Kennedy and Noble vs. Munro and Nicol, Vulcan 6-4; Sharpe and Anderson vs. Munro and Pederson, High River 6-3.

### Ladies' Doubles

M. McPherson and D. McPherson vs. Arnold and Kumlin, High River, 6-1; Anderson and Bradley vs. Lindsay and McPherson, Vulcan 6-2; Anderson and Kumlin vs. Robson and Arme, High River 6-5.

### Mixed Doubles

Trembly and Mrs. Bradley vs. Craig and Miss D. McPherson, High River 6-0; Marshall and Mrs. Anderson vs. Nicol and Miss Lindsay, Vulcan 6-5; Sharpe and Mrs. Arnold vs. Woodward and Miss Neithal, High River 6-3; Bradley and Miss Kumlin vs. Woodward and Miss Robson, Vulcan 6-4; Moore and Mrs. Arnold vs. Munro and Miss Neithal, Vulcan 6-2; Way and Mrs. Bradley vs. Wolfe and Miss M. McPherson, High River 6-2; Bernier and Mrs. Arnold vs. Nicol and Miss Neithal, Vulcan 6-0.

## W. I. Social Afternoon Honors Mrs. W. Naylor

The members of the Vulcan W. I. met at the home of Mrs. R. J. Mond last Thursday afternoon for a social afternoon in honor of Mrs. W. G. Naylor, who will soon move to Pincher Creek.

Decoration of the tea table was carried out in a yellow and white color scheme with a large bouquet of yellow roses in the centre. Following the serving of refreshments, a toast was proposed to the guest of honor, wishing her every happiness in her new home. The members also presented Mrs. Naylor with a gift of silver as a small token of appreciation of her work in the Vulcan Women's Institute.

## OBITUARY

### Martha Norris

Miss Martha Norris, aged 58 years, died at Vulcan on Thursday, June 24th following a short illness. The late Miss Norris was born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1879, coming to the Vulcan district eight years ago. Mrs. E. Christie of the Vulcan district is a sister and the deceased is also survived by three sisters and one brother in Ireland and one sister and two brothers in New York.

Funeral services were held from the Church of Christ, Vulcan, on Sunday, June 26th, and interment was made in the Vulcan cemetery under the direction of the Kelly Funeral Home.

## Paid \$833 for Truck Rental in North

An Edmonton despatch in the Calgary Herald tells of happy days for a South Edmonton farmer whose truck earned him \$833 from the provincial government.

Earning of \$833 for rental of his truck to the provincial government for use on road construction work at Carrot Creek last summer was "lucky" John N. Morris, South Edmonton district farmer, told a reporter. The truck man had revealed on Friday the figure paid him

## DISTRICT GLEANINGS

### KIRKCALDY

Mr. and Mrs. William Penn and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Parrot and family of Stavely were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tinkess last week.

Mr. William Saunders motored to Calgary on Thursday.

Mrs. Peter Patterson of Champion, spent several days last week at the home of Mrs. A. J. Maisey.

Miss Elsie McLean of Champion, was a guest Tuesday night at the home of Mrs. Bert Maisey.

Mr. Lacey Hollister of Trail, B.C., is visiting with his father, Mrs. E. M. Hollister.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Middleton were Claresholm visitors on Saturday.

Masters Bobby Saunders and Roger Middleton attended the Boy Scouts jamboree held in High River on Saturday.

### BERRYWATER

Mr. and Mrs. George Strange and daughter are holidaying at Banff.

There will be no church services at Berrywater school during the month of July while Rev. P. G. McPherson is on his holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Mensinger left for their home at Creston, B.C., on Monday. They were accompanied by Mr. Mensinger, Sr., and Phyllis Mensinger.

Jimmie Phelan of Calgary, is spending his holidays with relatives and friends in the Berrywater and Reid Hill districts.

## Co-operative Plan Salvaging Stock

Still Effective in Western Areas Till End of August Says Federal Minister

The government's co-operative agreement with the western provinces for salvaging cattle and lambs in the drought stricken areas will continue until the end of August, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture has announced.

Lack of rain and poor crops rendered it necessary for the government to continue the assistance by which some 30,000 cattle and 40,000 lambs were removed from the prairies to pasturage in eastern Canada in the past year, Mr. Gardiner said.

Provision was made in the estimates to cover the period to the end of April but additional assistance would have to be given this summer.

Plans for establishment of central pasturage in the prairie provinces, as outlined in the house of commons last session, could not be carried out in time to meet this summer's needs, the minister said. Fodder will have to be shipped in for milking cows and assistance given in the transportation of other stock to eastern pastures.

Mr. Gardiner will leave next week to travel by motor to the west. He will visit his old home in Nebraska en route, then go to Calgary to open the annual stampede, after which he will go to his farm in Saskatchewan.

A party of marketing experts from the agricultural department will go to England this week, the minister said, to set in motion the government's new marketing efforts in the Old Country and on the continent.

## Church Notes

### Anglican Church

A.Y.P.A. turned up in force for breakfast last Sunday and heard the delegates' report on the Lethbridge convention. This was read by Sybil Fitzpatrick in the inavoidable absence of Helen Jamison, on whose behalf a vote of condolence and thanks was unanimously carried.

Services during July will be 8:30 a.m. Holy Communion on the 4th and 18th with Evensong at 7:30. On the 11th and 25th morning service at 11 a.m. At Lomond and Eastway services will follow the regular schedule.

### Reid Hill Church

Sunday school convenes at 11 a.m., followed by worship. The topics of next Sunday's discourse is entitled "A Hill of Judah." Rev. E. Backlund extends a cordial invitation to all.



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Mayors of Alberta cities will investigate charges attributed to Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross, minister of trade and industry, that the province was unable to secure a more generous relief grant from the Dominion in 1936 because Ottawa felt that relief schedules in Calgary and Edmonton were too high.

One of Levinsky's customers was notorious for his slowness in paying his bills. In desperation, Levinsky sent him the following letter: "Sir: Who bought a lot of goods from me and did not pay? You! But who promised to pay in 60 days? You! Who didn't in

six months? You! Who is a scoundrel, a thief, and a liar? Your truly, Al Levinsky.—Financial Post.

### Clever But Slack

Aldous Huxley declares: "What is wrong with the world is mostly ourselves. We can invent a machine, but when it comes to using that machine to the best interests of mankind, we simply can't be bothered. Most of us are good but stupid; clever but slack; kindly but irresolute. Only those who combine good intentions with energy, and a strong will with intelligence, can hope to improve the world."

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CHARLES CLARK

Owner-Publisher

### POWELL LANGUAGE

Albertans are people who like plain language, and until they wandered in the mazes of Douglas phraseology, they got along fairly well, speaking in words of one or two syllables on understandable topics. Then came the Douglas suit, clothed in interminable sentences that obscured, rather than revealed, all meaning. G. F. Powell, the emissary of the "Master Mind," is not shedding the expected light on dark places. He, too, loves words. His felicitous message is a hope that his visit "will blend the genius of Major Douglas with that of Premier Aberhart."

He interprets the Douglas contemplation of the Alberta scene in these words: "If I were Major Douglas, I would say 'All over the world, acceptance of vital principles and recognition of sound methods connected with my name are being secured in rapidly widening circles by honest, industrious, freedom-loving men and women. And I am not going to make their work any harder, or their progress any slower, by registering even an appearance of failure in Alberta."

"A sound craftsman sees that his tools are sharp—checks every measurement twice and above all sees the end of his job before he starts on it. Observance of these precautions I owe to my fellow workers in that fight which we are all so successfully waging."

"If the people of Alberta desire their economic freedom earnestly enough to act, I know many ways in which to help them but as it is with them I must work, I'll first weigh the measure of their desire—the efficiency of the equipment with which they can and will provide themselves, and the will-to-win they already possess—or are likely to develop, before I range myself alongside them and their government against the gleaming cohorts of financial tyranny and oppression. For myself I will not count the cost of victory, but of the consequences to others of even momentary defeat I must be ever mindful."

Now, does all this mean that Major Douglas is or is not going to put over his Social Credit in Alberta?

### A CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION

There is quite a difference of opinion on whether a real service has been done the country by all the newspaper publicity on Alberta's bad roads. Some argue that nothing should have been said, and others maintain that the public should be informed, and that everything possible should be done to stir the government to action.

There seems no doubt that the volume of tourist trade is not as great as it has been in other years, although the holiday months may bring more visitors. Garages and other business places along the highways from the border have noted a lessening of this highly valued trade.

How much of this is due to press publicity is a question. The power of the press is sometimes overestimated, and a good percentage of travel is based on the spoken recommendation or discouragement of some friend who has gone over the contemplated route. On the other hand, a province or state which persistently publicized its roads by means of the press, would be expected to attract visitors, especially if it had other outstanding attractions. So it is not unreasonable to suppose that persistent exposure of bad road conditions would prove a corresponding deterrent. If this

## Farm Experience Grain Growing

(Continued from Front Page)

age yield from seeded acreage during the past twenty-two years was 19.9 bushels, per acre. For the past seven years the average yield was 19.03 bushels per acre. The average price received per bushel was 46¢. The average gross returns per acre, if all had been sold (which it was not) would have been \$6.58. It will be obvious, therefore, that the cost of production during those seven years was more than the returns from the sale of the product. While it is true that through the farmers' initiative and efforts the cost of production has been considerably reduced during the past ten years, the farmer has come to a position where, if he is to continue to produce and take an active part in the economic life of the country, a more helpful and sympathetic attitude must be taken in our agricultural industry by our governments, urban citizens, and by the farmers themselves. And I say with all sincerity that if conditions are not rectified forthwith for the producer and agriculture put on a planned system, which not only involves government planning and assistance, but organization and co-operation on the part of the producers themselves, then there is no hope for the future of agriculture—the one industry that means more to the social, economic and future well-being of Canada than any other. Twenty years ago the average Alberta farmer had his land, a good line of equipment, very little debt, credit available for his needs, and a reasonably high standard of living. Today, while he may be still living on the same land, he is deeply in debt, his equipment is worn out, buildings and fences in need of repair, and his living standard reduced to a point approaching pauperism.

Many of our farmers are on relief, with no feed for the few stock they have left, and many of them are without seed wherewith to plant a crop

were the case, there are few newspapers in Alberta which have not contributed to the general abuse of highway conditions.

Recent motorists from this district to the coast, report that they struck detours in some of the States which were worse, if anything, than Alberta's detours. But, they assert there was no publicity given these bad stretches, and the traveller, having once started for a certain objective, kept going, hoping eventually to reach the good roads for which the American side is famed. They contend that if we made more effort to publicize our good roads in Alberta, and said less about the hazardous stretches, people would not turn back at the border, but would press on, let bumps come where they might. The unfortunate part is that the only roads which can conscientiously be lauded are those through the parks, and their mileage is not proportionately great. Another argument is that having given our province a poor road reputation this year, it will put tourists "off" Alberta for years to come. It is easier, they say, to destroy a reputation than to rebuild one.

There are undoubtedly the two sides to the question. The press has been endeavoring to give fair warning to motorists, and at the same time to press unceasingly on the government, the serious mistake that is being made in neglected main highways. At some points, rebuilding is going on at a good rate at present, but unfortunately this provides further exasperation in slowing up traffic just at the peak season.

There is no doubt that the taxpayers are much more road-conscious than the government. A great proportion of them in their daily business, know well the value of the tourist trade, and they feel a just grievance against the government for permitting highways to reach a condition that annoys the tourist or keeps him out of the country altogether.

But whether it is better to encourage these tourists to come, hoping that they meet with no mishaps, or discourage them altogether from coming?

### THE WORLD OF WHEAT

(By H. G. L. Strange)

Gold is once again a matter of grave concern to states men.

When the prices of all commodities fell precipitously in 1929, many Governments, against the advice of the best economists, revalued gold, suspended gold payments, and printed large quantities of paper money in order to make commodity prices rise.

The desired effect was achieved, but economists warned the Governments that in consequence the production of gold would become greatly expanded, and that commodity prices and the cost of living would certainly rise to high levels.

Governments are now fearful that these forecasts are coming true, and so they are talking of reducing the production of gold, and of making it worth less money; so as to reduce in turn the prices of all products, and so of the cost of living.

If this is done, however, many people, wheat producers in particular, will certainly be seriously harmed.

The wiser plan, it would seem, would be for Governments not to tamper with gold again, but to redistribute it to the nations that urgently need it, and particularly to remove the present harsh restrictions against trade so that an abundance of goods and products may be made available to all the people. Then all the gold will be needed to support the increased World trade.

### NOW INDEPENDENT

Not so long ago, Mrs. Gostick, the voluble bean-spilling M.L.A. from Calgary, was reported as having amiably remarked that some of the Social Credit Insurgents would have been on relief had Mr. Aberhart not come to their rescue by making them members of the legislature. However true Mrs. Gostick's kindly reference to her colleagues may have been at one time, it is no longer true. They are in the happy position of now being able to vote themselves relief and get it too. An indemnity in advance is quite a help to a hard-pressed M.L.A.—Vegreville Observer.

this coming spring. The average farmer has no credit available for emergencies and his morale is at a very low ebb. The unhappy victim of drought, hail and pests (conditions over which he has no control) through economic necessity and lack of feed, he has been forced throughout the past few years to sacrifice at bargain counter prices his livestock, milk cows, hogs and poultry, which under normal conditions would be considered part of his farm equipment. Thus, as a producer, his position was an unenviable one, but when, as a consumer, he is confronted with high prices which he must pay for the things which enter into the cost of production (articles which by virtue of Canada's tariff policy are sold in a protected market) the farmers' position becomes unendurable. As an illustration of the ridiculous disparity in the prices which the farmer receives for his products and the price which he must pay for things which enter into the cost of producing that product, in 1932, I sold 2 c.w. oats for 9¢ bushel to buy 1½ in. galvanized well-pipe for 35¢ per foot. It took 225 bushels of 2 C.W. oats to buy 57 feet of pipe. In the year 1933, it took the returns from the sale of five bacon hogs to buy one 32x6 truck tire. The Canadian farmer is being continuously counseled to reduce his cost of production, but in the face of such facts as I have stated, it is pertinent to inquire just how that can be accomplished.

The Alberta farmer wants to be efficient—both in the way of excellence of the quality of his products and the cost of producing it. It is well known and freely admitted that Western Canada produces the best wheat in the world, and given an even break with other wheat producing countries under government policies, he can hold his own in the matter of production costs, but the burden of Canada's tariff structure lies heavy on him. The agricultural debt structure has become so large that it will take years of plenty and fair prices to absorb it.

During the past thirty years, radi-

cal changes have been made in transportation and handling facilities. Thirty years ago we hauled our grain with horses up to distances of forty and fifty miles, and on arriving in town, many times there was no space available for that particular grade of grain, and sometimes no room at all. Today we have an elevator system, country and terminal, that approaches the ideal. Nowadays the grain is rushed by truck from the combine or threshing machine to the country elevator, no attempt being made at any time to hold a portion more than seed and feed on the farm regardless of whether or not there is a demand for the product. The result is that there is demoralization of market prices at the time of delivery, with the final result that the producer, rarely if ever, gets full value for his grain. With all the endeavours which have been made in creating efficient handling facilities, little or no progress has been made in the fundamental requirements of intelligent marketing, and that is, controlled delivery of the product by the producer himself.

The psychology of the farmer is that his occupation is one of the most independent of the professions. He is very jealous of his liberty and independence. Yet he is dependent on the Powers-that-be from production to consumption, taking what he is given for his product and paying what he is asked for the things which he must buy. He is finally forced to accept a standard of living no other class would tolerate. Labor has its unions; industry, finance and professions their associations; even those on relief and the unemployed organize to improve their condition. But the farmer, as a rule, is so jealous of his independence he will not co-operate with his fellow farmers for his own benefit. Only the magnificent fortitude of the agricultural people has given them the courage to carry on under present conditions. Because of these psychological economic and natural conditions which combine to make of the industry of agriculture in Western Canada an un-

(Continued on Page 4)

## WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Harmful poisons go into the body, and you feel sour, sick and the world looks punk.  
A mere bowel movement doesn't always get at the cause. You need something that works on the liver as well. It takes these good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless and gentle, they make the bile flow freely. They do the work of calomel but have no calomel or mercury in them. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name! Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c.

## Paid 57 Million In 1936 Car Taxes

For the year 1936, car owners in the Dominion of Canada paid at least \$57,000,000 in tax imposts, federal, provincial and municipal, by virtue of the act they were car owners.

This total includes payments for motor vehicle registrations, and the tax on their fuel—8 cents in three provinces, 7 cents in four, and 6 cents in the other two.

In view of the fact the motorists in these respects is taxed solely on the ground he is a motorist, one would think he should be given some return or service, also because he is a motorist. Had this practice been followed from the time motor travel demanded good roads, most of the highway systems of the country would now be paid for. There would have been plenty of money to maintain them. At least 1,250,000 of the citizenry and their families would have facilities for enjoying their private mode of transportation, a convenience they now lack in some of the province. Furthermore the country would have its highway system well maintained.

That would be the justice of the case. Unfortunately the motorist has had to sit by and swallow an unconscionable diversion of most of his money to other causes. Obviously the facts and justice of the case are as far apart as the Poles.

A. G. Allen, solicitor for the Duke of Windsor, is in this country, but insists that his visit has nothing to do with the Duke of Windsor's Canadian ranch. He denied reports that he was here to attempt to sell the ranch.

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## Canadian Legion

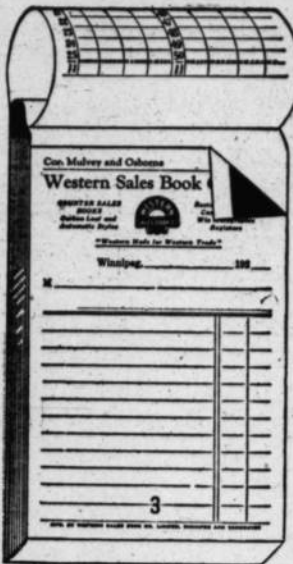
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## INTERESTING NEWS

Twelve newspaper men accompanied the German Foreign Minister, on his trip to Vienna. It is hard to see why. When twelve American or British or French or Scandinavian reporters cover any public event it will result in twelve separate news stories, differing from each other in perceptible degree. But when twelve German reporters write a story nowadays or for that matter 1,200 German reporters, it results in identically the same story written by the censor.—New York Times.

## These Ontario Floods

Sooner or later, it would seem, Ontario will have to consider the building of a system of dams, such as those which helped hold back the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi in the recent catastrophe floods in the United States. Not merely might the annual inundations, with the heavy property loss which they always involve, be prevented, but water might be held against such a period of drought as we experienced two or three years ago, and—perhaps most important of all—the destruction of valuable land through erosion and silage might be in a measure checked. Unless something of the kind is done these yearly visitations threaten to become more instead of less severe.—Montreal Star.

## Pertinent Topics

(By H. C.)

(Continued from Front Page)

their cash holdings into the millions and enable them to contribute to political parties and loan large sums to striking affiliates.

Only one American magazine, so far as we have seen, has felt disposed to be censorious about the pomp and splendor of the coronation, preferring the dignity and simplicity of the Presidential inauguration. We have no fault to find with either, for each is suited to its own purpose and people. Britain prefers to retain a monarchy and therefore retains too, the coronation forms and ritual that have prevailed there for a thousand years. The United States is a republic and therefore, it finds simplicity best suited to its democratic origin and taste. All the pomp and circumstance at Westminster would be singularly out of place in Washington. The simple inaugural at Washington would not be out of place in Westminster, yet we should hate to see the ancient rites that attended the coronation abandoned. The pageantry is not peculiar to monarchy. The Lord Mayor's show is of the pattern.

An employer of labor in Springfield offered to deed his plant to the union on condition that it would guarantee him \$30 a week for wages. The offer was not accepted, but if it had been what use would the guarantee be? What action could he take in law to collect his wages after the plant went into liquidation as it soon would after passing under the management of the union? What he proposed is not of course, what unions want. They want the proprietor to continue financing the business while they decide the hiring and firing, the wages, the hours, and all other conditions.

We know a case of a man who ventured all he had in money, which wasn't much, and all he had in energy, industry and intelligence, which was very considerable in a business which he developed so that when the hard times came on he not only carried on but extended. He paid good wages during the depression and his employees were a happy and prosperous family. Later, some agitators managed to get into his employ or they were made such by outside agencies. The disaffected were but a minority, yet he had to anticipate a strike by a lock-out. He beat the insurgents to it and now if they want to come back they have to submit their applications to a committee of the employees, who remained loyal to the management. It was a fair deal, for if the insurgents had won, the loyalists would have had to submit to the union or lose their jobs. The struggle was on the same lines as that which is going on in Spain.

That pledge that S.C. members are asked to sign is a masterpiece of craftsmanship. After setting forth that the will of the people as expressed in the elections is sovereign and must be obeyed, it declares dividend payments physically possible and therefore financially possible. They agree to the employment of "specialized technicians" and to hire and fire until they find the right sort. The use of the words "specialized technicians," conveys the idea that the operation is a highly technical and intricate one whereas it had formerly been described as very simple, as indeed it is. If you promise to pay out money you pay it or you don't. It is physically possible if all you have to do is to hand it out. It is financially possible if you have the money to hand out. Technicians cannot make it any easier, but may make it harder by explaining it in language designed to obscure rather than clarify, which really is a very simple proposition.

It is not Major Douglas's idea at all. He did not advocate firing the technicians. What he iterated and reiterated is that poverty and slums exist, should not exist and should be abolished and that the people being sovereign could do it; not by firing the technicians, but by firing the governments, until they got one that would do the people's bidding. When Alberta elected a government strong enough to put his theories into practice, he declined to help but volunteered to interfere with criticism. He realized that at last there must be a show-down for all that he had asked had been granted. The people in one province had elected a government pledged to Social Credit, and that was all that was necessary. The rest is afterthought—excuses to explain failure and inspire new hopes.

No one will refuse Mr. Aberhart and his government this credit—they would have been paying dividends before this if it were humanly possible. They had no desire to welch. They would have been glad to carry out the promise. Does it require a technician to discover ways and means of doing it? It was not a lack of the where-withal. How to obtain it is the ques-

## Earns High Post



R. G. McNeillie, widely known and popular Canadian Pacific Railway official, who on June 30 succeeds C. B. Foster as passenger traffic manager of the Company with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Foster retires under the pension regulations after 46 years of service. Announcement of Mr. Foster's retirement and Mr. McNeillie's promotion was made by George Stephen, traffic vice-president of the Company.

## Fear World Wheat May Have Shortage

European News of Crop is Pessimistic Russia Unlikely to Export; U.S. Back in Market

From Financial Post—Many thousands of acres in southern Saskatchewan are expected to bring little or no crop yield this year. Wheat markets are further influenced by unwanted rains in the far southwest of the United States, delaying harvest and threatening to impair the quality of the crop through excessive moisture. European news was also bullish. The Balkan countries are issuing estimates of wheat yields well below those of last year, suggesting a combined export surplus of only about 50 million bushels.

In the rest of Europe wheat prospects are reported only fair. There is even greater pessimism about the rye crop, especially in Germany, where this grain is used extensively for bread. Sufficient damage from drought has occurred in Russia to make any exports from that country unlikely. Recent rains, however, seem to have removed fears of a domestic shortage.

Hand to Mouth Buying  
So far as overseas buyers are concerned, they are not attracted to Vancouver wheat in comparison with wheat shipped from Atlantic ports, even when the former is obtainable at a considerable discount. This is a matter of timing. Buying Canadian wheat from hand-to-mouth as they have been doing lately, exporters buy for rapid delivery.

Eastern stored grain is probably a month nearer Europe than Vancouver. Indeed, practically the only wheat from Vancouver can get exported now or for the remainder of the season is for exporters to take a chance on shipping it unsold. While this method has prevailed frequently enough, when there was a prospect of selling afloat early in the voyage, there is danger now of getting wheat into distress position, that is, near or at overseas ports, before a sale can be made.

The United States is once more in the export picture. For the second successive season, winter wheat farmers are having a big crop, and growers and railroads in the south-western states are jubilant.

Last summer witnessed the first real harvest in five years and money came pouring into a district that had been on or near relief for a considerable period.

The American winter wheat crop this year is estimated at close to 650 million bushels, with spring wheat placed at 175 to 200 millions. Total estimate is from 825 to 850 million bushels against an actual total of 625 millions a year ago. As normal consumption is placed at about 650 millions, there are prospects for a United States exportable surplus of 175 to 200 millions against an actual average import of about 50 millions in each of the last two years.

Congressional records examining tax evasions at Washington, show that 243 holding companies has been set up in the Canadian province of P.E.I.

tion, and it is as easily answered by the government as by the technicians. Everyone has had experience individually. Every government has had experience. The issue of scrip having been found wanting, there remain only four ways of raising the money: 1, Taxes; 2, Sale of Resources; 3, Voluntary contribution; 4, Confiscation.

We take pleasure in  
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the appointment of  
**J. F. TREVETHICK**  
as our representative in  
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## Here Everywhere With Other Papers

Is Worrying Observers  
As the National City Bank of New York says in its current monthly review "it is hardly deniable that the conditions now existing in many markets are those which are more likely to appear toward the end than near the beginning of an upward movement." That's the point which is worrying an increasing number of observers. How long will the new boom last, when there are so many unsound, unhealthy factors in the set-up? What happens when Europe decides it won't have any war after all, and armaments orders cease? What happens when retail prices more fully reflect the sharp rise in cost of production of goods? Will Mr. Consumer continue to buy at a rate that will keep producers busy producing? Will he be able to? Yes, wages are up, but wage-earners are only a minor part of the total buying public. What happens to the buying power of those whose incomes do not keep pace with rising prices? If profits disappear, as the natural consequence of high taxation and high wage and material costs, plus the inability of consumers to pay the prices called for, how long can industry keep active?—Toronto-Saturday Night.

The Beast of Burden  
Why on earth doesn't the common, ordinary, everyday citizen organize and strike? Increasing costs of government and consequent higher taxation cut his wages—and, what is the same thing, his income from saved-wages—by far more than ten per cent but he can get no restitution! Organization and striking, both powerful weapons, have secured the restitution of the ten per cent wage cuts to civil servants and railway men; why then don't those harmless, necessary, ordinary citizens, the taxpayers, organize and strike?—The ordinary citizen is like a beast of burden (an ass?) and his load, taxation, could be lessened by economical government; there are many of him—let him organize and strike; why he could, if he would, make it a "sit-down strike" in the very house itself and so, crossing the Rubicon (ass's bridge?); have a voice (hee haw!) in the size and placing of his load (and that carrot!). My word! what a stir an ass's kick well-placed on the seats of the mighty would make.—Kamloops Sentinel.

Sin Against Humanity  
What Hitler, Mussolini and other such megalomaniacs apparently cannot see for themselves, and will permit nobody to tell them, is that in building up their armies they are destroying the soul of their nations. When nature is outraged it never fails to have its revenge. Love of country is a beautiful thing. But what sort of love could a people have who are bred under such conditions? Born nurtured in the belief that they have no individuality apart from the state, what kind of persons will these babies be 20 years hence? They will be little better than insects. Mussolini and Hitler are committing a crime, not only against their own people but against humanity.—Kamloops Sentinel.

Where is Money  
Where is all the money going? Here thousands of Albertans have just finished paying their income taxes and buying their somewhat expensive automobile licenses, and we are told that there is not enough money in the treasury to carry on complete maintenance service on our gravelled highways. We're to get two days' maintenance a week. Albertans pay in close up to \$4,000,000 a year for automobile licenses and gasoline taxes, ostensibly to build and maintain highways, and yet the very poor maintenance of our very poor gravelled highway system is to be cut to 33 1-3 per cent.

What's the answer?  
There seems to be plenty of money coming in to pay the very comfortable salaries of Premier Aberhart and his eight Ministers.—Lethbridge Herald.

## This Uncivil War

The civil, or uncivil war being carried on in the Social Credit ranks at present would be a source of infinite amusement to hard-boiled citizens like us, if it were not so intimately tied up with the welfare of the province. When Mr. Cockroft, former provincial treasurer, accuses Premier Aberhart of breaking promises, deliberate deception, trifling with provincial trust funds and lack of common honesty, it becomes the business of all citizens to know just exactly how far Mr. Cockroft is correct.

The statement of the premier that Mr. Cockroft broke some oath or other reason seems a feeble reply to the charges made. What oath is there in existence which a cabinet minister has to take which binds him to secrecy on ministerial, councils? Cabinet ministers have often come out openly, as Mr. Cockroft has, in opposition to the expressed wishes of their colleagues.—Vegreville Observer.

What Is a Boy  
A boy is the person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is to sit where you are sitting and attend to things which you think are so important, when you are gone. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends on him. Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them. He will take your seat in Parliament, assume control of your cities, States and empires. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities, corporations, councils, and prisons. All your work is going to be judged and praised and condemned by him. The future and destiny of humanity are in his hands, so it might be well to pay a little attention to him now.—Rotary Magazine.

## Cold Resistance of Cereal Crops

(Experimental Farms Note)  
Cereal crops may be damaged by low temperatures at any time during their growth. The most spectacular damage is that caused by the winter killing of fall grains. In order to combat this menace, plant breeders have searched the world for the most cold-resistant winter varieties and, by selecting and breeding these, they have produced such hardy wheats as Khar-kov, Kanard and Dawson's Golden Chaff. As the result of growing hardy varieties, the damage from winter killing has been greatly lessened.

Early fall frosts may also cause serious losses, in cereal production, by reducing the yield and lowering the commercial value of the grain. This menace has been met in a different manner. Early maturing varieties, such as Marquis, Reward and Garnet, have been produced. These varieties ripen before the fall frosts normally occur and so escape damage.

When late spring frosts occur the crop usually recovers and, in a few weeks, presents a normal appearance. As a result it has been thought that these frosts do little damage. Investigations have shown, however, that this is not the case as it has been found that damage from such frosts reduces the grain yield and delays maturity. The amount of injury suffered depends primarily, upon the severity of the frost. It has also been found that the ability to withstand frost injury at the seedling stage is a varietal characteristic; that is, some varieties will withstand much more frost than will others. For example, Reliance or Canus is much more resistant than is Marquis or Reward. The use of varieties highly resistant to spring frosts may be expected to reduce losses from this cause to a minimum.

Confidence in the future for establishment of Social Credit in Alberta, and appreciation to those who signed the pledge were expressed by G. F. Powell, emissary of Major Douglas in London.



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VULCAN



## B.C. Forestry Camps Again Operating

Single Men 18 to 25 Trained for Logging Industry; Federal Aid Extends Plan This Year

The extension of B.C.'s work program for needy youths is told in the Lethbridge Herald. More than 1000 young men have disappeared this spring into the great B.C. forests to take up work which has now developed into a forestry college. It has trained young men for independent occupation, something on the lines of the U.S.A. experiment.

The scheme called "Hope's Plan for Youth" was started in 1935, fostered by Hugh Savage, (then M.L.A.) of the Duncan Leader, and a frequent visitor at High River.

The unemployment was acute. Schools and colleges were disgorging countless more to what seemed careers of idleness on city streets. At the same time, British Columbia's stand of forest wealth was suffering the lack of adequate fire protection. Curtailment of protective measures had increased fire losses. The young men's forestry

training plan helped save both situations. Hand-picked by government labor officials, the boys were soon working throughout the province under trained forestry men. As a direct result, many found employment in logging and kindred industries. Employers in fact, showed a ready willingness to hire the schooled recruits. Last summer, the scheme was enlarged. But it still could not, and did not care for the flood of applications. Now, with federal aid promised, plans are being completed to train double last summer's number.

Last year, the provincial forestry branch aided by the department of labor, spent about \$100,000 in this forest and youth conservation work. This summer, with the help of Dominion authorities, it is expected \$200,000 will enable the forest branch to double last summer's enrolment of 509.

**Started to Aid Youth**  
Groups of two and three will be assigned jobs as assistant forest rangers, working under the watchful eye of the province's fifty permanent rangers. Others will form trail crews to help new avenues of approach to that demon of the timbers—fire. They'll build trail bridges, lookout towers and erect vital telephone lines. Still more

will work from three forestry experimental stations. Here, and elsewhere, the budding foresters will have lectures on tree structure, tree identification and general woodcraft. Forest protection and timber cruising, mapping and scaling will not be forgotten, nor will that essential of the modern woods—first aid.

**Favor Single Men**  
To qualify for training under the "plan" applicants must be physically sound and residents of British Columbia for at least five years. Selection is restricted as far as possible to unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25. Preferences is given to suitable young men in needy circumstances.

"Trail and forest improvement crews, and the main camps, will work a regular eight-hour, six-day week, with time out from usual duties for special organized activities," declare officials of the department of labor. "Strict discipline will be maintained in all camps and on all projects. The services of any enrolled man who proves undesirable on any score, or who is not benefiting from this opportunity, will be dispensed with at the discretion of the superintendent in charge."

**Paid \$1.75 Daily**  
Men will be paid \$1.75 per day of work. Seventy-five cents a day will be deducted for board, lodging and transportation. No board deductions will be made for Sundays or holidays, nor when weather conditions prohibit work for more than three days in a month. By and large, each young man manages to clear at least \$25 per month. In some cases it helps needy ones at home. In others, it proves a stepping stone to higher positions in the varied forest industries. In any event, officials agree, it provides the needed stimulant to otherwise despairing youths.

**Hush! Hush!!**  
An American senator who rejoices in the name of "Ham" Lewis, has proposed that a strip of Canada be ceded to the U.S.A. in payment of Britain's war debt. That's just strip-tease act, with more tease than strip to it. It's one of those things that just won't "come off." Poor old "Ham" does not understand that Canada might have something to say about that? If we are to figure in it at all why shouldn't Uncle Sam hand us a receipt in full of the British war debt for the Alaska pan handle steal effected by the Alverstone arbitration?—Midland Free Press.

**CARD OF THANKS**  
Sincere thanks is expressed to the matron and staff of the hospital and Doctors Carson and Almond for their kindness during the illness and death of Miss Martha Norris.  
—Mrs. Christie and family

## Vacation Time Suggestions

No doubt you are planning a vacation of some kind. May we suggest a few items that might interest you

**Cool White Sandals**  
In several smart styles  
**\$2.50 to \$2.95**

**White Kid Oxfords**  
For dress or sport wear. Several styles at  
**\$2.95**

**Ladies Bathing Suits**  
In the seasons newest shades and the popular halter style  
**\$1.95 and \$2.98**

**"Scotties" Sport Shoes**  
The ideal shoe for holiday wear  
**Mens \$2.50**  
**Boys \$2.25**  
**Youths \$2.00**  
**Child's \$1.75**  
See our window.

**Childrens Play Suits**  
"MICKEY MOUSE"  
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Smart Styles  
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Regular values to \$1.95  
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**Mesh Polo Shirts**  
For sports wear  
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### Farm Experience

(Continued from Page 2)

desirable occupation, and which unless remedied will not only bankrupt those engaged in it, but will drive off the farms the very brightest of our farm young people, Provincial and Federal Governments must make the most exhaustive study of the remedy best suited to the condition, and in my humble opinion this involves a long term, widely diversified plan, which must include: (a) a planned program of production; (b) soil conservation; (c) rehabilitation of dried out areas; (d) farm storage of surplus stocks of grain; (e) centralized merchandising, and (f) intelligent distribution.

One of the most serious features involved in any stabilization program for agriculture, is the lack of uniformity in the volume of grain produced from year to year.

It is probably too much to expect the average farmer to voluntarily co-operate in a national scheme under which farm storage could be put into effect. It could be accomplished, however, through legislative enactment and the imposition of quotas on each producer. Under this system each producer would receive a permit annually entitling him to place on the world's market a given number of bushels of wheat and other grains, according to the ability of the market to absorb that grain. The quota would be set after analyzing the statistics of yields and the probable demand for the product, thus eliminating the flooding of the market and demoralization of prices. When his quota was exhausted, the producer would be required to hold the balance of his grain on his farm until the following year. This would establish a continuity of delivery so necessary to intelligent merchandising, and in the event of a poor year, would ensure an available supply on the farm to meet seed and feed requirements and to meet living and production expenses. Such a system would re-establish the farmers' credit. It would ensure him some income each year, even in a season of crop failure, and no tangible cost would be incurred. It would relegate to the past the extremes of plenty and famine. It would give an impetus to the production of side lines such as livestock, dairy, hogs and poultry, and these side lines could be properly maintained year in and year out. Only in years of plenty can provision be made for the lean years. A quota system which would control deliveries by the individual producer would indirectly control production, as a large undeliverable surplus in any crop year would put the responsibility on such producer in the event he saw fit to increase or maintain his wheat acreage beyond a certain point. An essential feature of such a farm storage plan would be that the surplus so stored would be protected by law from seizure for taxes or debts. A reserve of grain in the producer's hands would constitute the finest kind of insurance against seed and feed shortage, want and misery, in the case of a crop failure, and should do much to relieve, if not entirely eliminate, the responsibilities which must now be carried by Governments in supplying seed and feed requirements in emergency cases. The surplus so carried would not feature in the world's visible supply and the psychology surrounding the world market situation would be eased by the certainty that such surplus would not be forced on an unwilling market. The general stability which this would provide to our whole economic structure would benefit not only the farming industry, but the processors and consumers as well.

**Centralized Merchandising and Intelligent Distribution**  
Once deliveries are under control, some intelligent direction can be given

to merchandising and distribution of the product. Outside of the measure of control which the Pools were able to exercise over the flow of grain to world markets, no attempt at such control has been made in the past. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the crop in any given year leaves the farmers' hands in the first three months after threshing. Everything is left to the law of chance, and even that law is adversely affected insofar as the farmers' welfare is concerned by the blind, unintelligent manner with which the bulk of the crop is forced on the market in a short period of time. The policy of selling and distributing follows the same course. The result is that today we have an unreliable, temperamental system which does not reflect the true value of the product and which permits and encourages an unwarrantably wide spread between what the producer gets for his product and what the consumer pays for it in the form of bread. In 1920, wheat sold for \$2.75 per bushel and the consumer paid 12c a loaf for bread. In 1932, wheat was 38½c per bushel and bread sold for 6c. The low selling price of the producer's products was not reflected in increased purchasing power of the consumer, nor did the ratio of depreciation react to anywhere near the same extent in the raw and finished product. If the same ratio was in effect now, with the selling price of bread at 10c, wheat would be selling for \$1.95 per bushel, but such is not the case, and both producer and consumer are penalized. Lacking a centralized marketing system, those in whose hands the control of marketing at present rests consider only the profits to be made for themselves. Little or no heed is given to the requirements of the demand for the products, to the holding of markets, or of a sufficient remuneration to the producer to allow him to function efficiently.

Intelligent, centralized marketing is essential to the restoration of the purchasing power of the people, both consumers and producers.

**National Agricultural Control Board**  
I respectfully submit that a national agricultural control board, established by Act of the Parliament of Canada and vested with sufficiently wide powers to permit it to function efficiently, and controlled by the producers themselves, should at once be given the task of stabilizing Canadian agriculture. Farmers of Alberta do not want the kind of Board that is now known as the "Canadian Wheat Board," believing that such a Board could not and would not be any more successful than the one which has been operating for the past fourteen months and which nearly every farmer will tell you has failed dismally in its responsibilities to the producers of Western Canada. Rightly or wrongly, the producers of this province believe that a Board comprised of political appointees cannot hope to enlist the confidence and active co-operation of the producers themselves. The very nature of their appointment tends to alienate a large percentage of such producers. Such a board should be entirely free of political domination. Its members should be elected to office by, and be directly responsible to, the producers whom they serve. Such a board should have full control of the product from producer to consumer. If deemed advisable, provision could be made for representation on the board of one member to represent the handling, storage and processing of the product, and one member to represent the consuming public.

The functions of such a Board would be, among others, to institute a reliable system of statistical service, the establishment and maintenance of the necessary laboratory equipment, the manning of such laboratory with an efficient staff of chemists for purposes of soil analysis, etc., and especially to

carry on research work directed toward new uses for wheat and other products. It would be able to avail themselves of such information as would result from the experimental work carried on and be the more able to co-operate with the Board in a national program.

The main function of such a board, of course, would be the actual marketing of the product. I submit that the marketing service of such a board should be carried on on the basis of an initial payment (in the case of wheat) of not less than 80c per bushel, except under extraordinary circumstances, this payment to be supplemented by interim and final payments as funds were available from the sale of the wheat marketed by the board. The policy of deferred payments as inaugurated and carried on by the Pool, proved a great boon to the farmers, as it made funds available to them when most needed and spread the returns from the sale of their wheat throughout the twelve months of the year.

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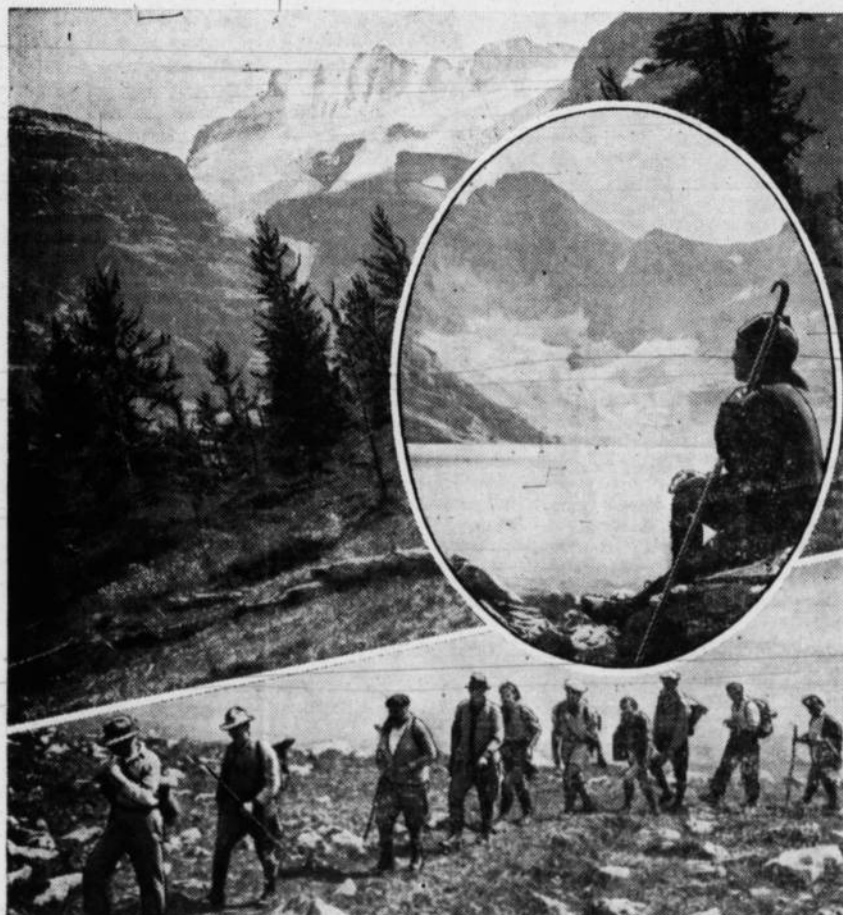
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### Hikers Take The Sky Line Trail



Peter Whyte, prominent Banff artist whose paintings grace many drawing rooms in Canada and the United States, will lead the Sky Line Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies on a most interesting four-day holiday this year to Larch Valley near beautiful Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Plans have been completed for the annual outing, from August 6 to 9, of this unique organiza-

tion which seeks out the loveliest spots in the Canadian Rockies and spends four healthy, happy days on Shank's mare touring the valleys, alpine meadows, and rocky country above the timberline.

While hiking is a popular all-summer sport at Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise, to the Trail Hikers goes credit for popularizing beauty spots off the beaten trails. Like explorers of old, they comb the country for

vantage points to witness a spectacular sunset or sunrise, for camera shots to take back home as trophies, and for lakes where the trout bite freely. With a central camp in Larch Valley, the Skyline Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies will spend their official four-day outing in leisurely jaunts through this particularly interesting section of the Rockies. On the closing evening they will have a pow-wow and election of officers.